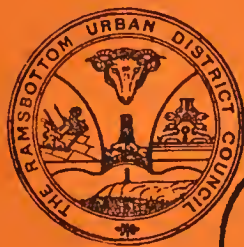


RAMSBOTTOM
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

Chief Public Health Inspector

FOR THE YEARS

1956—1957



WITH THE COMPLIMENTS
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

*Health Department,
Council Offices,
Ramsbottom.*

- 2 OCT 1958

RAMSBOTTOM
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

Chief Public Health Inspector

FOR THE YEARS

1956—1957

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:

C. H. T. WADE, M.D., B.Sc., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

HARRY KELLETT, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Cert. Inspector of Meat and Foods, R.S.I.

Cert. Smoke Inspector, R.S.I.; Sanitary Science Cert., R.S.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector:

WILLIAM J. WOLSTENHOLME, M.A.P.H.I.

Cert. Inspector of Meat and Foods, R.S.I.

(until May, 1957)

Pupil Public Health Inspector:

FRANCIS C. EVANS (from Jan., 1956)

Clerk:

ANDREW L. HAYHURST

Shorthand Typist:

Miss B. TAYLOR (until Sept., 1956)

Miss M. A. FITTON (from Oct., 1956)

RAMSBOTTOM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL, 1956, 1957.

Chairman of the Council:

Councillor G. HOLT, J.P. (until May, 1956)

Councillor G. E. POLLARD J.P. (from May, 1956)

*Councillor T. R. HAWORTH (from May, 1957)

Chairman of the Health Committee:

Councillor G. HOLT, J.P.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor J. H. PARKINSON

Councillors:

F. M. ASHWORTH

*A. MOONEY

*W. BESWICK

F. ISHERWOOD

H. BRADLEY

(from May, 1956)

*G. W. HARPER

J. W. PICKUP

(from May, 1957)

*R. HAYHURST

H. C. RANDELL

(from May, 1957)

W. HOLDEN, J.P.

*H. SHEPHERD

(until May, 1956)


*H. HUTCHINSON

B. J. SMITH

(Deceased, Dec., 1956)

(until May, 1957)

*Members of the Health Committee



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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
COUNCIL OFFICES.
MARKET PLACE,
RAMSBOTTOM.

August, 1958.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Ramsbottom Urban District Council*

I have the honour to present the combined annual reports for the year 1956 and 1957, on the health and sanitary conditions of the district. Short staffing in the Health Department over a period of 12 months has led to the delay in issuing the report for 1956.

The mid-year population for 1957 was estimated to be 13,890, a decrease of 250 since 1955. The adjusted birth rate was 13.1 and the adjusted death rate 14.4. The corresponding rates for England and Wales were 16.1 and 11.5 respectively. The infant mortality rate was 30.0 in 1957 and 23 in 1956. The average for the last five years was 25, the rate for England and Wales in 1957 being 23. There were no maternal deaths in 1956 or 1957.

Infectious disease mainly consisted of a measles epidemic in 1957 and an increase in influenzal pneumonia.

In the two years under review, a total of 205 samples of milk revealed only two containing tuberculous infection. It is pleasing to report that Ramsbottom has now become a specified area, the only raw milk which may be sold must be from tuberculin tested cattle. Water supply has been satisfactory and there have been no outbreaks of food poisoning.

Meat Inspection has been a serious problem due to the lack of a second public health inspector. The Chief Public Health Inspector has worked single-handed and maintained 100% meat inspection throughout this period of 12 months by working several evenings a week and every Sunday. Temporary relief has been given on a number of Sundays for three months by the staff of the Rawtenstall and Haslingden Public Health Departments. In 1956, 19,547 carcasses were inspected and 25½ tons condemned, and in 1957, 19,605 carcasses were inspected and 21½ tons condemned. It will be appreciated that the duty of meat inspection, together with the other duties of the Health Department and shortage of staff have rendered it extremely difficult to maintain a normal service.

Forty-six houses in 1956 and twenty-three in 1957 were dealt with in Clearance Areas and 17 other houses were closed in the same period. This brings the total houses dealt with in three years to 140. Improvement grants were approved in 45 cases. In these cases the property must be capable of satisfactory occupation for a period of not less than 15 years, half the cost of the improvement is met by the Council and the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

Attention has been paid to smoke pollution. The byelaw which requires that all fireplaces installed in new property shall be on the approved list has been adopted by the Council. All factory owners have been reminded of their obligation under the Clean Air Act.

A Volumetric Analyser measuring the amount of sulphur-dioxide and smoke in the atmosphere has been placed in the Health Department Offices and daily readings are taken.

I wish to express my thanks to the Council and the staff for their advice and assistance throughout the period now reviewed.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

C. H. T. WADE,

Medical Officer of Health.

Section A

VITAL STATISTICS
FOR THE YEARS
1956—1957

Statistics of the Area, 1956

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,559
Population (census 1951)	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,587
Registrar-General's estimate, mid-1956	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,990
Number of inhabited houses—							
(a) Census, 1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,005
(b) End of 1956	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,130
Rateable value	...	...	...	...	...	...	£134,624
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	£524

Vital Statistics

		Total	M.	F.	
Live Births	Legitimate	164	86	78	Birth rate per 1,000 estimated home population mid- 1956 = Crude 12·3 Adjusted 13·4
	Illegitimate	8	6	2	
	Total	172	92	80	
Still Births	Legitimate	2	1	1	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births = 17
	Illegitimate	1	1	—	
	Total	3	2	1	
Deaths		204	110	94	Death rate per 1,000 estimated home population mid 1956 = Crude 14·6 Adjusted 13·9
England and Wales		{ Birth rate ... 15·7 Death rate... 11·7			

Age Period of Deaths

				Male	Female	Total
Under 1 year	...	...	...	2	2	4
Between 1 and 5 years	...	...	...	1	1	2
Between 5 and 15 years	...	...	...	—	—	—
Between 15 and 25 years	...	...	...	—	—	—
Between 25 and 45 years	...	...	...	1	1	2
Between 45 and 65 years	...	...	...	33	18	51
65 years and over	...	...	...	73	72	145
				110	94	204

Maternal Mortality

	Deaths	Death rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
Puerperal and Post-abortion Sepsis	Nil	Nil
Other Maternal Causes	Nil	Nil
Total Maternal Mortality	Nil	Nil

Death Rate of Infants under One Year of Age

All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	23
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	23
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	...	Nil

Deaths from certain Specified Diseases

Deaths from Cancer (all ages) ... ..	...	...	...	...	41
Deaths from Measles (all ages) ... ..	...	...	...	...	Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ... ..	...	...	...	...	Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ... ..	...	...	...	...	Nil

COMMENTS ON VITAL STATISTICS.

Deaths of infants under one year of age : The infant mortality rate of 23 per 1,000 was lower than the national average but the five year average of 24.0 which gives more accurate figure is slightly below the national average of 23.8.

Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis : There were 2 deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis and none from Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis. New cases were six and four respectively, these figures are satisfactory when compared with those of England and Wales.

Birth rate : The corrected birth rate was 13.4 that is corrected to a standard population for purpose of comparison with the national rate which was 15.7.

Death rate : The rate of 13.9 per 1,000 compares with 11.7 for England and Wales.

Still Birth rate : The number of registered stillbirths was 3 as compared with two last year.

Statistics of the Area, 1957

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,559
Population (census 1951)	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,587
Registrar-General's estimate, mid-1957	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,890
Number of inhabited houses—							
(a) Census, 1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,005
(b) End of 1957	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,192
Rateable value	...	...	...	...	...	...	£127,757
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	£503

Vital Statistics

		Total	M.	F.	
Live Births	Legitimate	160	70	90	Birth rate per 1,000 estimated home population mid- 1957 = Crude 12·2 Adjusted 13·1
	Illegitimate	9	2	7	
	Total	169	72	97	
Still Births	Legitimate	9	5	4	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births = 61
	Illegitimate	2	2	—	
	Total	11	7	4	
Deaths		208	104	104	Death rate per 1,000 estimated home population mid 1957 = Crude 15·0 Adjusted 14·4
England and Wales		{ Birth rate 16·1		{ Death rate... .. 11·5	

Age Period of Deaths

				Male	Female	Total
Under 1 year	...	...	...	3	1	4
Between 1 and 5 years	...	...	...	1	—	1
Between 5 and 15 years	...	...	...	—	1	1
Between 15 and 25 years	...	...	...	2	—	2
Between 25 and 45 years	...	...	...	3	1	4
Between 45 and 65 years	...	...	...	28	11	39
65 years and over	...	...	...	67	90	157
				104	104	208

Maternal Mortality

	Deaths	Death rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
Puerperal and Post-abortion Sepsis	Nil	Nil
Other Maternal Causes	Nil	Nil
Total Maternal Mortality	Nil	Nil

Death Rate of Infants under One Year of Age

All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	30
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	30
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	...	Nil

Death from certain Specified Diseases

Death from Cancer (all ages) ... ..	...	...	...	...	14
Death from Measles (all ages) ... ..	...	...	...	...	Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ... ..	...	...	...	...	Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ... ..	...	...	...	...	Nil

COMMENTS ON VITAL STATISTICS

Deaths of infants under one year of age : The infant mortality rate of 30 per 1,000 was higher than the national average but the five year average of 25·0 gives a more accurate figure.

Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis : There were two deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis and none from Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis. New cases were two and one respectively, these figures are satisfactory when compared with those of England and Wales.

Birth rate : The corrected birth rate was 13·1 that is corrected to a standard population for purpose of comparison with the national rate which was 16·1.

Death rate : The rate of 14·4 per 1,000 compares with 11·5 for England and Wales.

Still Birth rate : The number of registered stillbirths was 11 as compared with three in 1956.

CAUSES OF DEATH	1955	1956	1957
ALL CAUSES	219	204	208
Tuberculosis, respiratory	0	2	0
Tuberculosis, other	0	0	0
Syphilitic Disease	1	0	0
Diphtheria	0	0	0
Whooping Cough	0	0	0
Meningococcal infections	0	0	0
Acute Poliomyelitis	0	0	0
Measles	0	0	0
Other infective and parasitic diseases	0	0	0
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	6	7	9
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	2	9	4
Malignant neoplasm, breast	5	5	1
Malignant neoplasm, Uterus (F), Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus (M)	2	1	0
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	20	19	19
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	0	0	1
Diabetes	3	2	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	40	40	41
Coronary disease, angina	25	34	36
Hypertension with heart disease	15	9	12
Other heart diseases	38	29	27
Other circulatory diseases	11	9	16
Influenza	0	1	7
Pneumonia	3	1	3
Bronchitis	16	9	9
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	1	0
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	2	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	0	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	4	0	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	2	2	1
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	1	0	0
Congenital malformations	2	1	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	11	11	12
Suicide	2	2	1
Motor vehicle accidents	1	1	1
All other accidents	6	7	2
Homicide and operations of war	0	0	0

TABLE I
RAMSBOTTOM U.D.C. STATISTICS, 1957 TO 1937

Year	Population	Death Rate per 1,000	Birth Rate per 1,000	INFANTILE MORTALITY			Still Births per 1,000 live and still Births	Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still Births	Tuberculosis all Forms Death Rate
				All Infants per 1,000	Leg. Infants per 1,000 Leg. Births	Illeg. Infants per 1,000 Illeg. Births			
1957	13,890	15.0	12.2	30	30	Nil	61	Nil	Nil
1956	13,990	14.6	12.3	23	23	Nil	17	Nil	0.14
1955	14,140	15.5	11.2	19	19	Nil	13	6.25	Nil
1954	14,160	14.0	12.3	23	23	Nil	28	Nil	0.07
1953	14,210	11.3	13.8	31	31	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.14
1952	14,190	16.4	14.2	25	25	Nil	38	4.78	.07
1951	14,380	17.2	14.2	25	25	Nil	24	Nil	.20
1950	14,440	15.9	14.3	24	25	Nil	24	Nil	.14
1949	14,530	13.7	14.5	19	20	Nil	41	Nil	.41
1948	14,390	15.2	16.7	12	12	Nil	20	Nil	.28
1947	14,070	17.6	21.0	43	41	111	13	Nil	.28
1946	13,900	15.1	17.8	52	46	181	31	3.9	.5
1945	13,340	14.7	14.6	30.6	27	71	29	4.95	.45
1944	13,450	13.31	15.98	60.5	60	66.66	35.87	Nil	.67
1943	13,730	14.13	15.8	64.5	60.3	111.1	18.4	4.52	.29
1942	14,240	15.17	13.48	62	65	Nil	35	Nil	.21
1941	14,890	12.5	11.5	55	51	167	65	10.9	.47
1940	14,850	14.2	10.7	56	57	Nil	42	Nil	.34
1939	14,970	11.88	11.42	63	64	Nil	45	5.59	.27
1938	14,940	11.6	11.0	30	18	500	62	11.36	.33
1937	15,030	12.3	11.8	56	58	Nil	48	5.34	.47

TABLE II
VITAL STATISTICS

Birth and Death Rates, together with case rates for certain infectious diseases, for
England and Wales in the years 1956 and 1957

(Provisional figures based on Registrar-General's Quarterly Returns)

Estimated home population mid-1956—44,667,000

Estimated home population mid-1957—44,907,000

	1956			1957		
	England and Wales		Ramsgate	England and Wales		Ramsgate
	No.	Rate per 1000 home population	Rate per 1000 home population	No.	Rate per 1000 home population	Rate per 1000 home population
BIRTHS						
Live Births
Stillbirths
DEATHS						
All causes
Tuberculosis (all forms)
Respiratory
Non-respiratory
Cancer (all forms)
Lung and bronchus
Other cancer
Maternal Mortality (total)
Maternal causes (excluding abortion)
Due to abortion
Infant mortality
Neo-natal mortality
NOTIFICATIONS (CORRECTED)						
Typhoid fever
Paratyphoid fever
Meningococcal infection
Scarlet fever
Whooping cough
Diphtheria
Erysipelas
Smallpox
Measles
Pneumonia
Acute poliomyelitis—						
Paralytic
Non-paralytic
Acute encephalitis—						
Infective
Post-infectious
Dysentery
Food poisoning
Puerperal pyrexia
Tuberculosis—						
Respiratory
Meninges and C.N.S.
Other

(a) Per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

(b) Per 1,000 related births.

TABLE III
RAMSBOTTOM U.D.C. STATISTICS
MEAN RATES FOR 1938—1957

Mean of 5 Years	PER 1,000 OF ESTIMATED POPULATION			Rate of Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births
	Live Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Death Rate from Respiratory Tuberculosis	
1938—1942	11.5	13.0	0.27	53
1939—1943	12.5	13.5	0.27	60
1940—1944	13.4	13.8	0.27	59
1941—1945	14.2	13.9	0.29	54
1942—1946	15.5	14.4	0.33	53
1943—1947	17.0	14.9	0.33	49
1944—1948	17.3	15.3	0.30	40
1945—1949	17.0	15.3	0.33	33
1946—1950	16.9	15.5	0.33	32
1947—1951	16.1	15.9	0.18	24
1948—1952	14.7	15.6	0.15	21
1949—1953	14.2	14.9	0.15	24
1950—1954	14.2	14.9	0.09	25
1951—1955	13.1	14.8	0.08	24
1952—1956	14.3	12.7	0.08	24
1953—1957	13.8	14.4	0.08	25

TABLE IV

	Live Births		Deaths (all causes)		Still Births		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality		
									Total	Neo-natal	
	No. regis-tered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n.	No. regis-tered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n.	No. regis-tered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n.	No. of deaths regis-tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths regis-tered	Rate per 1,000 live births	Rate per 1,000 live births
RAMSBOTTOM U.D.											
Year 1957	169	*13.1	208	*14.4	11	61	Nil	Nil	6	30	1
Year 1956	172	*13.4	204	*13.9	3	17	Nil	Nil	7	23	4
Year 1955	158	*12.2	219	*13.8	2	13	1	6.25	5	19	3
Year 1954	174	*13.4	198	*12.4	5	28	Nil	Nil	4	23	4
Year 1953	196	*13.8	160	*11.3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	6	31	4
Year 1952	201	*14.2	233	*16.4	8	38	1.0	4.78	5	25	2
Average 5 years—1952—1956	—	13.4	—	13.5	—	19.2	—	2.22	—	24.2	—

* Adjusted { live birth-rate (comparability factor, 1.08) = 14.6 per 1,000 } Means corrected to a Standard Population for the purpose of comparison with other districts
 death-rate (" " 0.96) = 11.03 " " }

Section B

GENERAL PROVISIONS
OF
HEALTH SERVICES

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Under the National Health Service Act the County Council is responsible for the local health services.

The examination of pathological specimens and milk and water samples is undertaken without charge by the Public Health Laboratory at Monsall Hospital, Manchester.

The following matters are the responsibility of the Urban Council :—The control of infectious disease ; provision of suitable water supplies ; control of cleansing and disposal of refuse ; inspection of all food and food preparing premises ; sampling of foodstuffs (milk, ice-cream, etc.) for bacteriological examination ; sanitary accommodation to houses, factories, shops and other premises ; inspection of houses with regard to fitness for human habitation ; nuisances and defects ; rodent control ; offensive trades ; smoke abatement ; and many other matters concerned with environmental health.

Hospital facilities are now under the Regional Board and Management Committees, and patients are admitted without regard to local boundaries.

Ambulance, District Nursing, Midwifery and Maternity and Child Welfare Services are provided by the County Council and administered under the Divisional Health Service Scheme.

Section C

PREVALANCE OF AND
CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES

COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1948—1957

DISEASE	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948
Scarlet Fever ...	2	17	—	7	26	6	29	28	23	25
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Enteric Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	222	22	211	17	172	130	175	194	11	263
Whooping Cough ...	25	25	75	18	17	17	24	41	22	18
Pneumonia ...	30	8	6	9	3	—	10	16	13	27
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Erysipelas ...	3	2	—	2	3	1	3	1	8	3
Respiratory Tuberculosis ...	1	6	2	2	—	5	3	5	9	3
Non-respiratory Tuberculosis...	3	4	1	3	—	2	1	5	4	3
Dysentery ...	—	30	2	2	1	—	7	1	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Acute Polio-myelitis ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—
Acute Polio-encephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Paratyphoid "B" ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Food Poisoning ...	14	22	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—
Meningococcal Infection ...	—	1	—	1	1	3	—	—	—	—
Malaria ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	299	137	298	63	223	165	254	295	93	360

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING 1956

21

DISEASE	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED													Total Deaths in Hospi- tal	Cases re- moved to Hospital	Deaths in Hospi- tal
	Total Cases all ages	AGE PERIODS—YEARS										Total Deaths				
		0—	1—	3—	5—	10—	15—	25—	45—	65 and over	Age Un- known					
Scarlet Fever ...	17	—	2	5	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Measles ...	22	—	3	10	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	25	—	12	9	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Pneumonia ...	8	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	30	2	5	6	3	2	5	3	3	1	—	—	—	2	—	—
Food Poisoning	22	1	2	6	7	—	—	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection.	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	127	3	25	36	32	4	5	11	8	3	—	—	—	7	—	—

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING 1957

22

DISEASE	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED													Deaths in Hospi- tal
	Total Cases all ages	AGE PERIODS—YEARS									Total Deaths	Cases re- moved to Hospital		
		0—	1—	3—	5—	10—	15—	25—	45—	65 and over			Age Un- known	
Scarlet Fever ...	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	222	3	49	73	92	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Whooping Cough ...	25	7	10	7	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Pneumonia ...	30	—	—	—	—	2	4	10	11	3	—	—	9	—
Erysipelas ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning ...	14	—	—	—	3	2	3	3	2	1	—	—	1	—
Meningococcal Infection ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	296	10	61	80	95	9	8	14	15	4	—	—	13	—

INFECTIOUS DISEASES—MONTHLY INCIDENCE, 1956

DISEASE	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Scarlet Fever ...	17	-	-	2	2	5	2	1	-	-	2	3	-
Measles ...	22	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	6	10	4
Whooping Cough ...	25	6	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	5	6	3	1
Pneumonia ...	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	4
Erysipelas ...	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Respiratory Tuberculosis ...	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	-
Non-respiratory Tuberculosis	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
Acute Polio-myelitis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery ...	30	-	-	-	2	2	13	13	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Meningitis...	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning ...	22	-	-	-	-	-	6	14	-	-	2	-	-
Totals ...	137	7	-	2	4	14	22	30	1	8	19	20	10

INFECTIOUS DISEASES—MONTHLY INCIDENCE, 1957

DISEASE	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Scarlet Fever ...	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	222	12	5	25	37	29	46	21	2	—	1	12	32
Whooping Cough ...	25	1	—	2	1	—	—	3	—	4	—	3	11
Pneumonia ...	30	—	—	3	4	1	—	2	—	5	2	9	4
Erysipelas ...	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Respiratory Tuberculosis ..	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-respiratory Tuberculosis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Polio-myelitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning ...	14	—	—	6	2	—	1	4	—	1	—	—	—
Totals ...	299	14	7	37	45	30	47	33	2	10	3	24	47

PARTICULARS OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS ON THE REGISTER DURING 1956

25

	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total Pulmonary & Non-Pulmonary		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Number of Cases of tuberculosis on the Register at the commencement of the year	17	14	31	11	8	19	28	22	50
Number of Cases added to the Register during the year	4	2	6	—	4	4	4	6	10
Number of Cases of tuberculosis removed from the Register during the year on account of :									
(a) having died	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
(b) having left the district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) having recovered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) diagnosis of tuberculosis not being confirmed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Cases remaining on the Register at the end of the year ...	19	16	35	11	12	23	30	28	58

PARTICULARS OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS ON THE REGISTER DURING 1957

26

	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total Pulmonary & Non-Pulmonary		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Number of Cases of tuberculosis on the Register at the commencement of the year	19	16	35	11	12	23	30	28	58
Number of Cases added to the Register during the year	3	—	3	1	—	1	4	—	4
Number of Cases of tuberculosis removed from the Register during the year on account of :									
(a) having died	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) having left the district	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
(c) having recovered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) diagnosis of tuberculosis not being confirmed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Cases remaining on the Register at the end of the year ...	21	16	37	12	12	24	33	28	61

PREVALANCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Public Health Act, 1936. Sections 143 - 170.

National Health Service Act, 1946, Part III.

(i) Infectious Diseases.

Cases of infectious diseases are now admitted free of charge to the most suitable infectious disease hospital without regard to local boundaries.

(ii) Laboratory Facilities.

Laboratory facilities are available at the Public Health Laboratory Monsall Hospital, Manchester, for the bacteriological examination of food, milk, water, ice-cream, faeces and urine, etc.

The following specimens were submitted for examination :—

	1957	1956
Milk for Tuberculosis	80	139
Milk for Methylene Blue	93	144
Milk for Turbidity Test	—	—
Milk for Phosphatase Test	13	18
Water for Bacteria	34	43
Ice-cream for Methylene Blue	30	51
Throat Swabs	—	—
Faeces Samples	56	225
Chinese Egg Albumen	—	3

(iii) Whooping Cough.

25 cases were notified, in 1957 and 25 cases in the previous year, 1956.

(iv) Scabies.

Under modern conditions there is little reason why there should be any cases of scabies, and most of the cases occur amongst school-children. No cases were treated at the School Clinic during the year.

(v) Tuberculosis.

There were 6 new cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis and 4 of Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis during 1956, and 3 and 1 respectively in 1957. There were 2 deaths from respiratory tuberculosis in 1956. High priority is given for re-housing whenever an infectious case of Tuberculosis is reported.

(vi) Small pox.

No cases occurred during the year.

(vii) Poliomyelitis.

No cases occurred during the years 1956 and 1957.

(viii) Disinfection.

Present-day knowledge has reduced the necessity for disinfection as frequently as in the past, and during the years under review, disinfection took place in two cases.

(ix) National Assistance Act, 1948. Section 47.

This section gives powers to the Medical Officer of Health to remove persons who are in need of care and attention and who are living under insanitary conditions. Four cases were dealt with during the period.

A man (83), a single woman (55) and a widow (73), all living alone, and in thoroughly insanitary conditions were dealt with informally, the persons concerned agreeing voluntarily to go into local authority hostels.

The fourth case, a widow of 70 living alone necessitated formal action under the above section a certificate from a Justice of the Peace. The lady was removed to hospital for treatment, from a home where the living conditions were the worst seen for many years.

Co-ordinating Committee for Neglected Children.

This Committee consisting of the representatives of authorities and organisations interested in child care met eight times during the period, commencing on the 5th May, 1956.

The value of the Committee is that it co-ordinates action by such bodies as the Divisional Health Committee, Local Health Committee, County Children's Department, National Assistance Board, Probation Officer, N.S.P.C.C., Divisional Education Department, local Housing Department and the W.V.S.

The Officers of these organisations meet to agree on the day to day practical steps to be taken in dealing with neglected children.

One prosecution for child neglect was taken during the period.

Section D

SANITARY
CIRCUMSTANCES

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
COUNCIL OFFICES,
MARKET PLACE,
RAMSBOTTOM.

August, 1958.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Ramsbottom Urban District Council*

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present, in conjunction with the Medical Officer of Health, my combined Annual Reports on the work of environmental health carried out during the years 1956 and 1957.

In May, 1957, the department lost Mr. W. J. Wolstenholme, Additional Public Health Inspector, who took up a similar appointment with the Borough of Farnworth. He had served the department loyally since July, 1954. The new establishment for a pupil health inspector was filled in January, 1956, and we were pleased to welcome Mr. F. C. Evans, of Ramsbottom, as a pupil in the department. The vacancy for an additional inspector has not been filled by the end of 1957 despite repeated advertisements and an increase in the grade for the post.

In July, 1957, a Volumetric Sulphur-di-Oxide recorder and smoke analyser was set up, which, together with two existing sulphur-di-oxide records, and a set of meteorological instruments, provides first-class information on the condition of the town's atmosphere. The Council are to be commended for their initiative in providing this equipment as very few authorities are carrying out this type of research. The achievement of "Clean Air" over Ramsbottom will depend in the main on the co-operation of industrialists and householders, for eventually the town's residents can only have a smoke free atmosphere if they really want it and are prepared to sacrifice heating habits that were out of date in Roman times. Clean Air is an economic proposition that the nation cannot afford to ignore. Ramsbottom can some day be on holiday every day as far as clean air is concerned.

In common with many other authorities the building of new houses has temporarily ceased, except for the completion of the Pin Meadow scheme. This has practically brought the clearance

of unfit houses to a standstill. Much remains to be done in this direction, and it is hoped that the Council's programme will not be unduly delayed. The local authority are often criticized for clearing unfit houses, which are devoid of the basic amenities, such as separate sanitary accommodation, hot water, bathing and washing facilities, surely the minimum standard for people dwelling in the age of nuclear fission. Those who have actually lived in unfit houses for many years never express the wish to return once they have experienced the amenities of a modern home. The state of sites on which demolished houses have stood is often criticized. It should be pointed out that the responsibility in this matter rests entirely with the owners of the property, and the Council does all it can within its limited powers to see the sites improved. New legislation is required in this connection.

The two tubercular milk samples are regretted, especially in view of the fact that the Council have been pressing for the area to be "specified". There is hope of this in the near future. Meat inspection, an important and onerous duty to the public, continued to bear heavily on the staff in 1957. Every Sunday was worked, and along with evening overtime this accounted for the equivalent of an extra inspector for three months of the year. The Government failed to provide control over hours of slaughtering in its Slaughterhouses Act, 1958. All animals slaughtered were inspected, and the necessity for this is obvious—over 46 tons of meat was condemned in the period. A complete survey of all food premises is now in sight, this work will continue in 1958.

In conclusion, I wish to thank Councillor G. Holt, J.P., Chairman of the Health Committee, and all the Committee members for their support and encouragement during the year. The co-operation of the officers of the Council, which is always freely and cheerfully given, is gratefully acknowledged.

I wish to place on record my thanks to the Medical Officer of Health for his support, and to all the members of the Health Department Staff for their loyal service.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H. KELLETT,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES AND SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Water Act, 1945.

Water Supply.

The following table shows the number of houses and types of supply in the district :—

No. of Houses Connected to Public Mains during 1957		SUPPLIES TO HOUSES					
		Supply to all Houses at end of Year					
		From Public Mains				From Private Supplies	
		Direct to Houses		By means of Stand Pipes		No. of Houses	Est. Pop.
		No. of Houses	Est. Pop.	No. of Houses	Est. Pop.		
Existing	New						
11	45	4,857	13,322	Nil	Nil	351	930

(a) PUBLIC.— The public water supply is provided and maintained by the Irwell Valley Water Board. The sources of the water are upland surface reservoirs at Clowbridge, Ogden, Calf Hey, and Scout Moor. The whole supply is chlorinated and part is filtered through closed pressure filters. Additional filtration plant is now in operation at Loveclough, Crawshawbooth. There is liability to slight plumbo-solvency at Clowbridge and Ogden reservoirs. Lime treatment is carried out at most of the reservoirs, and during the year 1956-57 the Water Board took 394 samples in the district for plumbo-solvency. Quantity is insufficient in a few properties connected to low pressure mains, and on common service pipes.

Twenty-one samples were taken by the Department of the public supply and of these 13 were satisfactory and 8 unsatisfactory, this water was at Starling Street after the supply had left the meter, and was no longer the Board's responsibility. The Water Board report that the results of analysis of 394 bacteriological and 88 chemical samples have been satisfactory.

There is very close liaison between the officials of the Health Department and the Engineer and Manager of the Board in regard to water samples, and in all matters connected with public water supplies, and this co-operation is gratefully acknowledged.

The Board are actively engaged in large filtration schemes, and the whole of the Board's supply is subject to very frequent sampling by the health authorities throughout its supply area.

(b) PRIVATE.—Many houses and isolated farms draw their water from private supplies. 56 bacteriological samples were taken from private supplies which were suspected, of these 33 were unsatisfactory, and 23 satisfactory.

During the year 27 houses previously on private supplies were connected to the main. In all 17 yards of new 3 inch main were laid during the period, and 78 yards of 3 inch main to improve supplies to existing properties. Old mains were renewed to the extent of 45 yards of 4 inch and 798 yards of 3 inch main.

Sewage Disposal. Public Health Act, 1936. Section 15.

The sewage disposal works are situated at Summerseat. They embody detritus tanks, sedimentation tanks, percolating filters and humus tanks. During the period the provision of new pumps has been completed, two 4 inch centrifugal pumps now pumping sewage under the river.

Rivers and Streams. Rivers (Prevention of Pollution) Act, 1951.

The Mersey River Board is the controlling authority. There is close liaison with the District Inspector (Mr. R. L. Bolton, A.M.C.T., A.R.S.H.), Mersey River Board. A number of cases of river pollution were brought to his notice, and joint inspection of new septic tank installations took place. The pollution of a stream in the Holcombe Brook area previously reported, was finally resolved by the connection of the houses of an adjoining authority area to the Council's sewer.

Closet Accommodation. Public Health Act, 1936. Section 47.

The following conversions were carried out during the period:

58 Waste Water Closets converted to Fresh Water Closets.

The Council make a grant to a maximum of £10 towards the cost of conversion of waste water closets and pail closets into fresh water closets.

Pail Closet Accommodation.

Out of a total of 169 pail closets in use in various parts of the Urban District the Council provides a weekly emptying service for 126 premises. These premises fall into three groups.

(a) Property not more than 100 feet from sewer and water supply	... ..	26
(b) Property where sewer extensions required	... ..	13
(c) Isolated property, sewers will not be available for a long period of years	... ..	87

ACCOMMODATION AT END OF 1957.

Privy Middens	... ..	24
Pail Closets	... ..	169
Waste Water Closets	... ..	785
Fresh Water Closets	... ..	4,099

Public Cleansing.

Types of receptacles in use at the end of the year:—

Privvy Middens	... ..	24
Pail Closets	... ..	169
Dry Ash Pits	... ..	19
Dustbins (approx.)	... ..	4,915

(a) Refuse Collection.

Public Health Act, 1936. Section 72.

The collection of domestic and trade refuse and salvage, is carried out by direct labour. The department maintain the following vehicles:—

TRANSPORT

<i>Date</i> <i>Registered</i>	<i>Registration</i>	<i>Make</i>	<i>Capacity</i>
1949, Feb.	KTC448	S&D side loader	7 cu. yds.
1950, Feb.	LTD361	S&D side loader	7 cu. yds.
1954, March	STC781	S&D fore and aft tipper	16 cu. yds.
1955, May.	VTC477	Austin Van	10 cwts.

The normal establishment of Cleansing Staff consists of one foreman, three drivers, two tipmen and twelve ashbinmen. The labour problem improved towards the end of 1957. The use of casual labour is never satisfactory, and the collection service is kept going by a nucleus of permanent men who maintain an interest, in a not altogether agreeable occupation. The important part these men play in the communal hygiene of the district cannot be over emphasised. A laborious job, undertaken in all types of weather, cannot compare with modern factory conditions, and financially is far less attractive.

The increase in new housing estates with a greater dispersal of bins has increased the distance bins have to be carried, as compared with the greater concentration found in some of the clearance areas.

The shortage of a spare vehicle has been felt and due to repairs to the other vehicles some collection time has been lost. A vehicle has been loaned from the Surveyor's Department from time to time, but this machine is not adapted for the special work of refuse collection.

The Cleansing Staff are provided with two sets of overalls annually and a set of water-proof clothing bi-annually.

A 44-hour week has been in operation since October, 1948; this is spread over $5\frac{1}{2}$ days during November to February; and 5 days during the remainder of the year.

Repairs and maintenance are carried out by the Council's Transport Department. This system came into operation in 1954 and has proved very successful. Costs have been considerably reduced, the vehicles are kept in a better state of repair, and considerable time has been saved, urgent repairs being dealt with immediately. The co-operation of the Transport Manager, Mr. L. T. Merrall, and his staff, is acknowledged.

(b) Refuse Disposal. Public Health Act, 1936. Section 76.

The new 16 acre tipping site at Bolton Road West, which came into use on the 26th May, 1954, continued to be the sole disposal area in the district.

During the period the Engineers and Surveyor's Department raised the culvert manhole as tipping proceeded. Trouble is experienced during periods of strong easterly winds, in the blowing of paper from the tipping face. Fishnet screens are provided to minimise this trouble.

Considering that over 5,000 tons of refuse are deposited annually the tip has been the source of very little nuisance. The Council spent during the period £428 on covering material, this being essential if tipping is to be controlled. Two tip attendants are employed. It is very disheartening to these men when their labours are disturbed by trespassers who have on occasions set the tip on fire, and have done other damage at considerable expense to the public funds.

The tip is treated at regular intervals for rodents to ensure that these are eliminated at the earliest possible stage. During the period a concrete mess hut for the tip attendants, including washing facilities and sanitary accommodation was provided.

The Council provide facilities for public tipping on the new tip. Clean covering material—ashes and cinders are accepted free of charge, and all other suitable materials at 5s. 0d. per 3-ton load, with smaller loads pro rata.

The contents of pail closets are collected weekly by a special night soil tank, and are discharged via a special chute to the sewer.

Particulars of Loads tipped:—

	Loads		Estimated Tonnage	
	1956	1957	1956	1957
Household refuse	1732	1765	5203	5295
Privy Middens	30	37	50	60
Various (covering material, etc.)	64	32	128	64
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1826	1834	5381	5419
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Loads not tipped, (Salvage) (Special collections):—

	1956	1956
Waste Paper	183	90

During the year a number of loads of refuse were weighed and from these figures the estimated tonnage was calculated.

CLEANING COSTS.

The net cost of refuse collection and disposal for financial year ending 31st March, 1958, was £9,668 13s. 2d.

		£	s.	d.
Nett Cost per Ton (estimated weight)...	...	1	15	8
Nett Cost per 1,000 premises ...	...	1,862	4	5
Nett Cost per 1,000 population (13,890)	...	695	1	9
Nett Cost—equivalent rate in the £ ...	...		1	7.15
Percentage to total rates in the £ ...	...			8.15%

(c) Salvage.

There was a considerable increase in the quantity of waste paper and cardboard collected during both 1956 and 1957, the figure rising from 85 to 146 tons. The revenue from salvage which includes scrap metal, bones, textiles, etc., rose from £850 in 1955 to £1,449 in 1957.

A bonus scheme was introduced in 1955 for waste paper, etc., and during 1956-57 £372 was paid out to the staff.

The market for waste paper continues to fluctuate, and is not too good at the present time. More and more cardboard and new plastic type packaging materials are being used, and salvage of waste cardboard and paper does at least assist in keeping the tip free from much of this waste.

In order to reduce the cost of baling a twin box electric baling press was installed in May, 1957, in lieu of hand baling. This machine proved very successful.

The salvage of tin cans and other light ferrous scrap was intensified from December, 1956, and during the following year 54 tons were recovered, valued at £220. The market for this material has recently collapsed and there is no prospect of an early recovery.

It seems a strange economy which can permit of the burial of valuable waste material such as metal and paper.

(d) Provision of Dustbins.

Public Health Act, 1936. Section 75.

Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953. Section 8.

Consideration has been given to the institution of a local authority bin replacement scheme, but it was not felt that the time was opportune to inaugurate this method of bin provision and replacement. Very considerable time is taken from an administrative point of view in maintaining the provision of bins through property owners.

The owners of all property are required to provide replacements in all cases. In 35 cases only had statutory notices to be served for the provision of dustbins. During the period under review 639 bins complying with B.S.S. 792 had been sold by the Council.

The provision of adequate storage facilities for domestic refuse is a contribution to public health, for it reduces the food-stuff available to flies and reduces their breeding potential. Accidents to the Council's employees are reduced when sound receptacles of standard design are used, and loaders work faster with standard bins.

(e) **Salvage of Materials.**

The following list shows weights of material recovered and the income from their sale:—

	1956							1957						
	T	c	q	lbs	£	s	d	T	c	q	lbs	£	s	d
Cond'ned Food	10	7	0	1	206	19	11	7	7	0	0	147	2	4
Bones	6	0	3	8	33	16	8	3	17	0	5	21	8	6
Mixed Waste														
Paper	91	0	3	0	675	4	11	146	3	0	2	1059	15	4
Scrap Metal...	17	12	0	0	46	17	10	54	4	3	7	220	18	8
	125	0	2	9	962	19	4	211	11	3	14	1449	4	10

SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE AREA

Number and Nature of Inspections	Total	Visits
	1956	1957
Housing—Housing Act	363	204
Housing—Public Health Act	79	61
Other Visits—Public Health Act	72	28
Temporary Dwellings	Nil	2
Vermin Infestations	15	6
Infectious Diseases	310	13
Water Supply	22	6
Water Samples	43	34
Sanitary Accommodation	102	8
Conversion of Obsolete Closets to F.W.C.'s	30	28
Drainage	384	221
Refuse Accommodation	22	7
Public Cleansing	103	75
Public Conveniences	20	14
Dairies	3	—
Bakehouses	Nil	—
Butchers Shops	5	3
Fried Fish Shops	2	—
Ice Cream Premises	20	—
Food Preparing Premises	16	2
Hawkers	2	1
Restaurants	Nil	—
Slaughterhouses	10	12
Ice Cream Samples	51	30
Milk Samples (Bacteriological)	144	93
Meat Inspection	961	699
Food Inspection	28	19
Factories Act	10	5
Outworkers	5	2
Shops	2	2
Schools	3	2
Smoke Abatement	3	18
Rodent Control	24	8
Keeping of Animals	5	3
Miscellaneous Visits	8	6
Overcrowding	6	1
General Food Premises	16	2
Food Poisoning	8	40
Problem Families	15	7
Food Hygiene Regulations	19	3
Houses-Let-in-Lodgings	12	—
Improvement Grants	9	1
Rent Act	—	25
	2,952	1,691

Notices Served.

Informal Notices	....	....	....	....	....	....	453
Statutory Notices	....	....	....	....	....	....	35

DEFECTS AND NUISANCES FOUND

(a) Housing.

HOUSES WITH :—							Found or de- fective	
Defective Roofs	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	—
Defective Downspouts, and Eavesgutters					....	....	8	—
Defective Pointing and Rendering				....	....	....	3	—
Other External Defects	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	—
Structural Defects	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	—
Penetrating Dampness	....	....	....	....	....	....	17	—
Rising Dampness	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	—
Defective Plaster	....	....	....	....	....	....	19	—
Extensive Internal Defects			....	....	....	....	2	—
Minor Internal Defects	....	....	....	....	....	....	26	—
Insanitary Sinks	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	—	—
Unsatisfactory Washing facilities	....		....	....	....	....	—	—
„ Cooking	... ..	... ..	..	....	....	....	—	—
Lighting and Ventilation	....	....	....	....	....	....	—	—
Other Sanitary Defects	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	—
Defective Yard Paving	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	—
Unsatisfactory Food Storage		....	....	....	....	....	—	—
Unsatisfactory Water Supply	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	—
No. of houses involved :—								
Unfit	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	—
Partially unfit	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	—

	Found
(b) Sanitary and Refuse Accommodation.	or de- Reme-
	fective died

No Refuse Bins	...	...	...	...	...	72	59
Insufficient Refuse Accommodation				....	....	—	—
Refuse Bins	....	....	....	....	....	295	237
Pail Closets	....	....	....	....	....	7	2

						Found or de- Reme- fective died	
W.W.C's converted	....	....	....	....	....	58	58
Choked W.W.C's ....	....	....	....	....	....	102	102
W.C's or Structures	....	....	....	....	....	8	8
Extra W.C's installed	....	....	....	....	....	—	8

(c) Drainage.

Choked Drainage ....	....	....	....	....	....	79	79
Defective Drainage	....	....	....	....	....	2	2
New Drainage inspected and passed			....	....	....	—	6
Colour Tests ....	....	....	....	....	....	—	37
Smoke Tests ....	....	....	....	....	....	—	67
Defective Septic Tanks	....	....	....	....	....	3	1
Defective Downspouts	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Old Drains Tested	....	....	....	....	....	—	12

(d) General.

Accumulations ....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2
Verminous Premises, excluding Bed Bugs				....	....	9	9
Other Nuisances ....	....	....	....	....	....	15	15
Rodent Infestations	....	....	....	....	....	133	133
Dangerous Structures	....	....	....	....	....	2	2
Offensive Effluvia	....	....	....	....	....	7	7

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

(1) Inspections for purposes of provisions as to Health :—

Premises	Number on Register	NUMBER OF		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, & 6 are to be enforced by the L.A.	10	—	—	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by L.A. ...	108	9	—	—
(3) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the L.A. (excluding out-workers premises) ...	3	4	—	—
Total	121	13	—	—

(2) Cases in which Defects were found :

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which Prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness ...	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Reasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Insufficient (Sec. 7)	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	3	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3	3	—	—	—

OUTWORKERS.

There were five outworkers registered with the local authority in 1956 and 1 in 1957; two employed in the weaving of textile fabrics; three making wearing apparel. The premises used for this work were found to be satisfactory.

Smoke Abatement. Public Health Act, 1936. Sections 101-106.

There are thirty-nine factory chimneys in the district. No observations were taken during the year.

Two lead peroxide instruments, which record the amount of sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere, were installed on the 25th May, 1954, by the Manchester and District Regional Smoke Abatement Committee.

The results are expressed as milligrammes of sulphur trioxide per day, per 100 square centimetres of lead peroxide, exposed in a special instrument, to the weather.

<i>Site and Year</i>	<i>Jan.</i>	<i>Feb.</i>	<i>Mar.</i>	<i>Apr.</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>Aug.</i>	<i>Sept.</i>	<i>Oct.</i>	<i>Nov.</i>	<i>Dec.</i>
Cemetery 1956	2.60	2.54	1.60	1.69	1.19	0.90	0.48	0.81	1.34	1.81	1.91	3.00
Cemetery 1957	2.85	2.60	2.23	1.32	0.96	0.65	0.54	0.64	0.86	2.03	1.95	3.05
Cricket Ground 1956	2.75	3.45	1.98	2.13	1.31	0.96	0.50	0.77	1.08	2.25	2.53	2.93
Cricket Ground 1957... ..	2.95	2.77	2.32	1.84	1.20	0.87	0.53	0.51	0.72	1.20	2.30	3.00

There are 28 local authorities participating in this scheme, covering an area from Ashton-under-Lyne to Little Lever, and Littleborough to Swinton. In all, 56 sulphur-di-oxide recorders are in operation and of these the two recorders in the Ramsbottom area gave significant variations as compared with 1955.

Summer Period, 1957, compared with 1956.

Decrease at Ramsbottom Cemetery, with a reduced pollution over the area of the scheme.

Winter Period, 1956-57, compared with 1955-56.

Significant increase at Ramsbottom Cemetery.

Year 1956-57, compared with 1955-56.

Significant increase at Ramsbottom Cemetery during 1956-57. Taking into consideration the prevailing wind and the site of the instrument, this increased pollution is coming from outside the area.

During 1957 the Council set up at the Health Department a volumetric sulphur dioxide recorder and a smoke recorder. Daily this machine extracts a continuous sample of air from the atmosphere, and each day the quantity of sulphur-di-oxide by volume and the concentration of smoke in milligrams per 100 cu. m. of air is obtained.

Comparatively few authorities carry out this daily analysis of the air, which we all breathe and take for granted. Up to date there have been shown to be marked increases in damp foggy weather, while the plentiful rainfall in the district may be a blessing in disguise, as the SO₂ in the air is greatly reduced during wet weather.

It is significant to note that the month of July shows the best record for the whole year as regards air pollution, a month when for two weeks fuel burning is at its lowest.

The following results of the air sampling apparatus are appended:—

DAILY	1957—SMOKE					
Readings	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Highest value ...	34.55	36.10	47.14	48.90	49.67	197.37
Lowest value ...	11.35	6.70	6.75	3.75	9.23	7.23
Average value ...	22.70	20.59	21.67	28.86	25.04	70.19
	1957—SULPHUR-DI-OXIDE					
Highest value ...	7.3	13.5	15.6	42.8	42.2	91.9
Lowest value ...	1.3	1.3	1.4	4.0	4.2	1.8
Average value ...	3.5	4.8	6.7	16.5	15.1	26.4

As the winter months approach there is a significant rise in pollution, December being a particularly bad month, when fog was prevalent.

In October a set of meteorological instruments were installed, these should provide valuable information to use in conjunction with air pollution data.

Monthly reports of this work are forwarded to the D.S.I.R. Fuel Research Station at Greenwich, and valuable comparisons with other areas are provided.

The Clean Air Act, 1956, came into force during the period, with the exception of certain provisions. Two applications for approval of new furnaces were received under Section 3 of the Act, and these were approved.

On the 1st December, 1957, the byelaw made under Section 24, Clean Air Act, 1956, came into force. This requires that only approved heating or cooking equipment shall be installed in new buildings.

During the winter of 1956-57 both the Public Health Inspectors attended a special course in Air Pollution at the Manchester College of Technology.

A mobile exhibition was stationed in the town centre during the North-Western Clean Air Campaign in October/November, 1957.

Verminous Premises.

Public Health Act, 1936. Sections 83 - 85.

One case of bug infestation was reported during the year. 8 cases of flea infestation were treated.

When treatment is carried out by the Department, various types of residual spray, or smoke generators containing varying percentages of D.D.T. and Gammexane are used. The sprays and generators have generally been very efficient.

Offensive Trades.

Public Health Act, 1936. Sections 107, 108.

There are five offensive trades in the district: 1 tripe boiler, 1 soap boiler, 2 gut scrapers, 1 tallow refiner.

Schools.

The standard of accommodation of the school meals service is generally good, adequate washing facilities, hot water, hot cupboards and hot plates, storage cupboards, etc., being provided.

The sanitary accommodation at two schools in rural parts of the district leave much to be desired. Turn County School is on pail closets and Buckhurst School is on privy middens. No sewers are available in either district.

Mains water is delivered daily in containers by the Schools Meals Service to Buckhurst School, there being no suitable supply available locally.

The following is an analysis of the sanitary condition of the schools in the area :—

Total No. of schools in district	....	....	....	12
No. of schools with unsatisfactory yard surfaces	....	....	....	—
SANITARY ACCOMMODATION				
No. of schools with :				
(i) Fresh Water Closets only	....	....	....	10
(ii) Waste Water Closets only	....	....	....	0
(iii) Trough Closets only	....	....	....	0
(iv) Pail Closets only	....	....	....	1
(v) Privy Closets only	....	....	....	1

REFUSE ACCOMMODATION

No. of schools with :

(i) Dustbins ....	....	....	....	....	....	11
(ii) Dry Ashpits ....	....	....	....	....	...	1

WATER SUPPLY

No. of schools supplied from :

(i) Public Mains ....	....	....	....	....	....	11
(ii) Private Supplies ....	....	....	....	....	....	1

DRAINAGE

No. of schools with drainage to :

(i) Public Sewers ....	....	....	....	....	...	10
(ii) Inadequate Disposal Systems ....	....	....	....	....	....	2

WASHING FACILITIES

Some room for improvement in the older schools.

FOOD HANDLING FACILITIES

In the majority of cases these are satisfactory, although there is room for improvement in a few schools.

Tents, Vans, Sheds and Moveable Dwellings.

Public Health Act, 1936. Sections 268 - 269.

There are no licensed camping sites in the area. One individual licence in connection with a caravan was renewed during the year. This site was kept in a satisfactory condition.

Rodent Control.

Pests Act, 1949.

Considerable work was done under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949. One part-time trained rodent operative is employed in the Department, and one ashbinman is a trained operative, acting as a reserve. In December 1957 the Council agreed to carry out rodent control for the Tottington U.D.C. as that authority had no trained rodent operative.

(a) **SURFACE INFESTATIONS.**—During the year the following surface infestations were treated :—

The Council's refuse tip received two treatments each year. The poison Warfarin was used extensively during the year with very satisfactory results. Visits to baiting points were reduced and a more efficient kill obtained. In certain cases for example, factories, hospitals, etc., permanent baiting points were set up to deal with subsequent invasion of rats. The use of paranitrophenol, a bait preservative was also brought into use in September, 1956, together with extended baiting periods. There was marked reduction in mould growth.

(b) Sewer Treatments.

- (1) **Maintenance Treatment.**—Two took place during each year one in March, the other in August.

In 1956—First treatment. 39 manholes poisoned with 10% arsenic and bread rusk, 7 'good' and 5 'partial' takes occurred.

—Second treatment. 74 manholes poisoned with 2½% zinc phosphide and sausage rusk, 4 'good' and 13 'partial' takes occurred.

In 1957—First treatment. 20 manholes poisoned with 10% arsenic and bread rusk, 2 'good' and 10 'partial' takes occurred.

—Second treatment. 35 manholes poisoned with 2½% zinc phosphide and sausage rusk, 2 'good' and 3 'partial' takes occurred.

- (2) **Test-Bait.**—A 20% test baiting of the sewers, with sausage rusk, was carried out in August of each year between the above two treatments; 130 and 116 manholes were treated respectively in 1956 and 1957. 13 and 2 complete takes occurred.

(c) River Irwell Treatment.

A treatment of portions of the River Irwell took place each year in April and May. Results were as follows:—

In 1956—Prebait laid at 2,175 points on alternate days. 186 poison baits (15% arsenic) laid; 36 'good', 21 'partial' takes. 8 bodies recovered, 633 rats killed.

In 1957—Prebait laid at 1,561 points on alternate days. 217 poison baits (2½% zinc phosphide) laid. 24 'good' takes, 59 'partial' takes. 8 bodies recovered, 491 rats killed. (Estimated from quantity of bait taken.)

The work was carried out by the Rodent Operator with an assistant. The weather was good during the treatment each year. Infestation appears to persist in certain areas and the operator frequently refers in his report, to rat droppings and feet marks of rats on the exposed mud of the river.

The river continues to be polluted; miscellaneous refuse of both animal and organic nature were found in certain parts. An annual treatment, as in the case of sewers, appears to be warranted. An early start in the year is required before vegetation becomes too dense.

The treatment was co-ordinated with Mr. H. Turner, Director of Cleansing, County Borough of Bury, on the boundary of the two districts, and with Mr. P. G. Price, District Goods Manager, British Railways, Bolton, in connection with railway embankments in close proximity to the river.

Councillor G. Holt, J.P., and Councillors J. Swinnerton and J. H. Parkinson and the Chief Public Health Inspector were the Local Authority's representatives on the North East Lancashire Advisory Committee on Rodent Control, for the years 1956 and 1957, this met four times during the period, twice at Rochdale and once each at Bury and Nelson.

Mortuary. Public Health Act, 1936. Section 198.

The mortuary was used during the period for the reception of 10 bodies, death resulting from the following causes:—

7 deaths from natural causes.

3 suicide.

Public Conveniences. Public Health Act, 1936. Section 87.

Five Public Conveniences are provided in different parts of the town, one catering for males only.

Temporary conveniences were erected at Holcombe Hill on Good Friday to cater for the large influx of visitors.

During the year considerable damage continued to be done to conveniences.

Fittings were damaged and coin boxes attacked. The result of this damage frequently caused inconvenience to the public.

Rag Flock and other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

This Act and regulations made thereunder came into force on 1st November, 1951.

One Certificate of Registration is in force for a factory using Kapok, down and feathers as a filling material.

No samples of the above materials were taken during the year.

Marine Store Dealers. Public Health (Amendment) Act, 1907.
Section 86.

The names and addresses of six dealers in old metal appear in the register kept by the Department in pursuance of Section 86 of the Public Health (Amendment) Act, 1907.

Pet Shops. Pet Animals Act, 1951. Section 1.

This Act controls the conditions under which pet animals are kept for sale. One licence was issued during the year for the keeping of a pet shop.

Exhumation.

Under a faculty granted by the Bishop of Manchester an exhumation took place at Shuttleworth Parish Church. The whole operation was supervised by the Health Department staff and was conducted in a decent and hygienic manner.

Bye-Laws in Force in the District.

New Street Byelaws	18th March, 1924
Emission of Smoke Byelaws	4th May, 1931
Pleasure Ground Byelaws	6th August, 1931
Common Lodging House Byelaws	1st November, 1935
Nuisance Byelaws	1st February, 1936
Food Handling Byelaws	26th June, 1950
Building Byelaws	15th February, 1954
Slaughterhouse Byelaws	1st December, 1956.
Building Byelaws Amended (Smoke Prevention)	1st December, 1957

Chief Sanitary Requirements of the District.

Further reduction in number of unsatisfactory private water supplies.

Sewering of the Turn district, and reduction of number of pail closets.

Abolition of waste water closets.

Clearance of Unfit Houses.

Reduction in the pollution of the River Irwell.

Section E

HOUSING

NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEARS 1956, 1957.

	1956		1957	
	Houses	Flats	Houses	Flats
(i) By the Local Authority ...	8	16	30	12
(ii) By Other Local Authorities	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(iii) By Other Bodies or Persons..	7	Nil	6	Nil

HOUSING

1956 1957

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year:—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... 48 38

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose, formal or informal ... 442 114

(2) Dwelling-houses unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit:

(a) Number found during the year ... Nil 38

(b) Number (or estimated No.) at end of year... Nil Nil

(3) Number of dwelling-houses found during the year to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit ... 48 Nil

2. Clearance Areas (Housing Act, 1936, Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954):—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses demolished during the year:

(a) Unfit houses ... 46 23

(b) Other houses ... Nil Nil

(2) Number of persons displaced ... 140 93

	1956 <i>Number of</i>		1957 <i>Number of</i>	
	<i>Houses</i>	<i>Persons displaced</i>	<i>Houses</i>	<i>Persons displaced</i>
(1) Houses demolished or closed during year :				
(a) Housing Act 1936				
(i) Demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure (Section 11) ...	1	1	10	13
(ii) Closed in pursuance of an undertaking given by owners under Section 11 and still in force ...	15	15	Nil	Nil
(iii) Parts of buildings closed (Section 12) ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Housing Act 1949				
(i) Closed as a result of Closing Orders under Sections 3(1) and 3(2) ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(c) Local Government Miscellaneous Provisions Act 1953				
(i) Closed as a result of Closing Orders under Sections 10(1) and 11(2)...	1	Nil	3	6

3. Houses not included in Clearance Areas:—

(2) Repairs during the period:

- (a) Houses rendered fit as result of informal action by Local Authority under Housing and Public Health Acts 1
- (b) Public Health Acts—action after formal notice—defects remedied:—
- (i) By owners 1
- (ii) By Local Authority in default of owners ... —
- (c) Housing Acts, 1936—action after service of formal notice (Sections 9, 10, 11 and 16):
- (i) By owners —
- (ii) By Local Authority in default of owners ... 1

4. Unfit houses in temporary use (Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954):—

- (1) Number of houses at end of year retained for temporary accommodation and approved for grant under Section 7 Nil
- (2) Number of separate dwellings contained in (1) above. Nil
- (3) Number of houses at end of year licensed for temporary occupation (Section 6) Nil

5. Housing Act, 1949—Improvement Grants.*

	<i>Private Bodies or Individuals</i>		<i>Local Authority</i>	
	<i>No. of Schemes</i>	<i>No. of Dwellings or Buildings</i>	<i>No. of Schemes</i>	<i>No. of Dwellings or Buildings</i>
1. Submitted by private individuals...	73	73	—	—
2. Approved by L.A. ...	45	45	—	—
3. Submitted by L.A. to Minister ...	—	—	—	—
4. Finally approved by Ministry ...	—	—	—	—
5. Work completed ...	21	21	—	—
6. Additional separate dwellings included in (5) above ...	—	—	—	—

Housing Conditions.

Housing Acts, 1936 and 1949.

Housing Repairs and Rent Act, 1954.

Rent Act, 1957.

The majority of the houses in the district are stone built, consisting of two rooms up and two rooms down; conveniences such as hot water systems, baths, etc., are absent in many cases. Approximately 58% of the houses have baths, and 83% have water closets.

Some idea of the extent of the housing position can be judged from the following figures which show the number of families applying for Council Houses:—

Total No. of Separate Family Units applying for

	Bungalows and Flats:	2-Bedroom Houses:	3-Bedroom Houses:
Without separate houses	10	18	2
With separate houses ...	73	91	38
Estimated future requirements* ...	3	5	2

The present position as to real housing needs and to overcrowding cannot be accurately assessed without a comprehensive survey. It is not thought to be a serious problem judged by the applicants for council houses and figures from clearance area inspections.

*Excludes houses required to replace unfit houses which will be the subject of demolition orders.

Local Authority Housing Schemes.

At the end of 1957 on the Tagg Wood Estate, sixty-four houses were in course of erection out of a total of sixty-eight houses, made up as follows:—

1 Bedroom Flats	—	Nil
2 Bedroom Houses	—	4
3 Bedroom Houses	—	Nil

Future development is contemplated with houses on the Pin Meadow Estate, made up as follows:—

1 Bedroom Flats	—	28
2 Bedroom Houses	—	7
3 Bedroom Houses	—	Nil

Unfit Housing.

(a) Housing Act, 1936. Section 25.

In June, 1955, a report was presented to the Council on a housing survey of sub-standard type houses within the area of the Urban District. This was required under Section 1, Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, for submission to the Minister of Housing and Local Government by 30th August, 1955.

While not every house in the district was inspected, the Minister required an estimate of the number of houses unfit for human habitation. In all 678 houses were listed in the report, of the following types:—

Ward	Through Houses	Back-to-Back Houses	Back-to-Back Type Houses	Back-to-Earth Houses	Total
NORTH ...	43	32	21	3	99
CENTRAL ...	97	29	9	Nil	135
EAST ...	86	16	20	7	129
SOUTH	81	10	14	Nil	105
WEST ..	70	75	39	4	188
W-C-S	8	Nil	13	1	22
TOTAL ...	385	162	116	15	678

The standard for unfit houses is laid down in Section 9, Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954. A number of items are listed, and the houses which fall short of these requirements are as follows :—

STABILITY.—Some 103 houses are unstable due to settlement of walls, sagging roofs.

NATURAL LIGHTING AND VENTILATION.—374 houses fall short in these aspects to a greater or lesser degree.

WATER SUPPLY.—50 houses have private water supplies, generally in more outlying parts, where mains conversion would be uneconomical.

DRAINAGE.—The majority of these houses are connected to the public sewer, although in 56 houses sink drainage is inadequate.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES.—427 houses have fresh water closets ; 179 houses have waste water closets ; 72 houses have pail closets.

*Comparison of Sub-Standard Houses with
Total Houses in the District*

(a)	Total number of houses in district	...	...	...	5,232
(b)	Total number of private houses	...	...	...	4,525
(c)	Total number of Council houses	...	...	...	707
(d)	Total number of sub-standard houses	...	...	...	678
(e)	Total number of back-to-back and back-to-back type houses	...	...	...	278
(f)	Total number of back-to-earth houses	...	...	...	15
(g)	Total number of sub-standard through houses	...	...	...	385

Percentage of Total Houses in District

(a)	Sub-standard houses—all categories	...	...	...	12·90%
(b)	Sub-standard houses—back-to-back and back-to-back type	...	...	...	5·30%
(c)	Sub-standard houses—back-to-earth	...	...	...	0·28%

HOUSING PROGRAMME

During the period the Council continued their work in connection with clearance areas, and the position as at 31st December 1957 was as follows ;—

Area No	Name	No. of Houses	Year Represented	Year of Inquiry	Year Re-housed	Year Demolished
1	East Street	2	1954	1954	1955	1956
2	Whalley Road (No. 4) ...	10	1954	1954	1955	1955
3	Kenyon Street	2	1954	1954	1955	1956
4	Brook Street	4	1954	1954	1955	1956
5	Back Bridge St., Flag St.	6	1954	1954	1955	—
6	Woodhey Road & Gem St.	3	1955	1955	1956	—
7	New Smithy	5	1955	1955	1956	—
8	Whalley Road (No. 5) ...	4	1955	1955	1956	—
9	Wilds Pl'e & Dundee Lane	3	1955	1955	1955	—
10	Foot o'th' Rake	3	1955	1955	—	—
11	Old Engine	2	1955	—	—	—
12	Dundee Lane	7	1955	1955	—	—
13	Tanners Street	3	1955	—	—	—
14	Whalley Road (No. 6) ...	3	1955	—	1955	—
15	Market Street (No. 2) ...	3	1955	1956	1956	—
16	Cooper St. & King St. ...	10	1955	—	—	—
17	Plunge	6	1955	—	—	—
18	Holcomb Brook Road ...	2	1955	—	—	—
19	Top o'th' Lea	2	1956	—	1957	—
20	Bye Road (No. 1)	5	1956	—	1957	—
21	Nuttall Lane (No. 1) ...	20	1956	1957	—	—
22	Marklands Place	5	1956	—	—	—
23	St. Paul's Place	11	1957	1957	—	—
24	Nuttall Lane (No. 2) ...	18	1957	—	—	—

In all the Medical Officer of Health made six official representations involving sixty-one houses with a total population of 143 persons. Local public inquiries were held by inspectors of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in two clearance areas.

All the Council's clearance orders were eventually confirmed by the Minister with a slight modification in one area.

In addition a number of individually unfit houses were dealt with, thirteen in number.

There is close co-operation with Mr. H. Hilton, the Housing Manager, in dealing with housing problems in unfit houses, and the Health and Housing Committees have a close liaison in these matters.

(b) Rent Act, 1957.

Nineteen applications for "Certificates of Disrepair" were received under the above Act, thirteen certificates being granted.

Section F

INSPECTION AND
SUPERVISION
OF FOOD

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) Milk Supply.**Food and Drugs Act, 1938. Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.**

No. of registered distributors operating from:—

(a) Own dairies in the district	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
(b) Shops in the district other than dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
(c) Premises outside the district	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949—54.

No. of dealers' licences (including supplementary licences) issued by local authority during 1957 in respect of:—

Tuberculin Tested Milk.

Distribution	7
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The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949—53.

No. of licences issued in respect of heat-treated milk.

Retail distributors:—

Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Sterilised	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24

All unsatisfactory samples of graded milk produced in this district are reported to the Milk Production Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, who is now responsible for production of milk. Twenty-four out of 237 samples were reported to the County Agricultural Officer.

Notification of 2 tuberculous samples out of 205 samples of milk, were forwarded to the Divisional Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

The Ministry carried out 4 veterinary inspections of cattle in this district. Three cows were seized and slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

There was a fall in the percentage of tuberculous milk samples, from 3.10% in 1955 to 0.97% in 1956-57. These all occurred in ungraded milks, and emphasises the need for the pasteurisation of all milk.

The Council made further representations to the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries and Food for the district to be declared a "specified area" under the provisions of Section 23 of the Food and Drugs (Milk, Dairies and Artificial Cream) Act, 1950. By the end of the year the position remained unchanged.

During the period a number of cases were reported by members of the public and milk retailers of milk bottles either containing foreign bodies, or being dirty on the internal surfaces of the bottles. As action could not be taken locally these cases were reported to the Milk Production Officer. The householder has a moral duty to see that this expensive piece of dairy equipment is returned to the milkman in a clean condition, and the milk bottler a legal duty to see that the bottle is clean before it is filled.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938. Section 68.

The following table shows the results of samples of milk submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Monsall Hospital, Manchester.

The results of the methylene blue tests, which are an indication of the keeping quality of the milk, are fairly good, only 24 samples failing out of a total of 213 samples of raw milk. Fifteen samples of pasteurised milk passed the methylene blue test, one sample failed, and they all passed the phosphatase heat treatment test.

MILK SAMPLING — 1956 and 1957

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Type of Milk	Number of Samples Submitted	Turbidity Test		Methylene Blue		Tubercle Bacilli		Phosphatase Test		Total No. of Tests
		Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	
Undesignated	110	—	—	96	14	108	2	—	—	220
Pasteurised	16	—	—	15	1	—	—	16	—	32
Tuberculin Tested	95	—	—	86	9	95	—	—	—	190
Tuberculin Tested	16	—	—	16	—	—	—	16	—	32
Pasteurised										
Sterilised	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	237	—	—	213	24	203	2	32	—	474

(b) Ice Cream.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938. Section 14.

Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947.

The following is a list of the various types of ice cream premises registered within the district.

Registered Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers	...	1
Registered Retail Manufacturers	... ..	2
Registered Retail Vendor's Premises (in use)	... ..	59

In January, 1949, the Council adopted five Codes of Practice approved by the Lancs. County Council, covering the manufacture, transportation, storing and sale of ice cream. All persons dealing with this product are informed of the appropriate Code, and this is now the standard required in all premises.

The following table shows the results of samples of ice-cream taken in the district during the year, which were examined and classified according to their reaction to the methylene blue reduction test.

ICE CREAM SAMPLING — 1956-1957

Type of Ice Cream	Provisional Grade				Methylene Blue Test		Total Tests
	1	2	3	4	Passed	Failed	
Local Manufacture ...	62	12	3	—	62	15	77
Not Local Manufacture	4	—	—	—	4	—	4
Totals	66	12	3	—	66	15	81

When considering these results it should be remembered that the methylene blue test and the grading as applied to ice-cream is provisional, and is only an index of its bacterial cleanliness and not its safety for human consumption. The results on this basis were reasonably good, fifteen samples falling below grade I.

The Ministry of Health suggest that over a period of six months, 50% of a vendors samples should fall into Grade I, 80% into Grade I or II, not more than 20% into Grade III, and none into Grade IV.

Ramsbottom Urban District Council

WEIGHTS OF CARCASES AND ORGANS FOUND TO BE UNFIT FOR HUMAN FOOD

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Year	ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS			TUBERCULOSIS ONLY		
	Whole carcases and organs Pounds	Part carcases and organs Pounds	Total Pounds	Whole carcases and organs Pounds	Part carcases and organs Pounds	Total Pounds
1942	432	604	1,036	916	4,812	5,728
1943	358	520	878	1,307	5,366	6,673
1944	Nil	409	409	2,562	5,535	8,097
1945	124	890	1,014	2,688	6,077	8,765
1946	Nil	1,192	1,192	1,215	7,488	8,703
1947	508	949	1,457	1,898	4,814	6,712
1948	175	996	1,171	4,296	4,563	8,859
1949	702	1,307	2,009	5,121	10,500	15,621
1950	1,790	1,654	3,444	2,961	8,155	11,116
1951	1,302	1,715	3,017	2,951	7,277	10,228
1952	10,544	2,899	13,443	3,129	6,573	9,702
1953	11,059	4,734	15,793	3,658	5,185	8,843
1954	4,692	9,236	13,928	6,571	11,040	17,611
1955	680	12,872	13,552	10,182	21,118	31,300
1956	2,996	12,504	15,500	18,878	22,274	41,152
1957	3 826	10,801	14,627	8,462	25,064	33,526
Totals	39,188	63,282	102,470	76,795	155,841	232,636

Ramsbottom Urban District Council

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED—1946-1957

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Year	Number Killed	Number Inspected	ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS			TUBERCULOSIS ONLY		
			Whole carcasses Condemned	Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	% of No. inspected affected by disease other than tuberculosis	Whole carcasses condemned	Carcasses of which some part or organ condemned	% of No. inspected affected with tuberculosis
1946	4,200	4,200	Nil	*	*	7	*	*
1947	2,266	2,266	2	*	*	10	*	*
1948	2,979	2,979	1	154	5.2	23	159	6.11
1949	6,157	6,157	4	283	4.66	33	460	8.01
1950	7,422	7,422	11	284	3.97	17	422	5.91
1951	6,714	6,714	8	312	4.77	10	313	4.81
1952	7,897	7,897	30	344	4.73	20	314	4.22
1953	8,082	8,082	29	579	7.52	23	313	4.15
1954	14,392	14,392	20	1,116	7.89	20	535	3.89
1955	16,604	16,604	9	1,435	8.69	40	907	5.70
1956	19,547	19,547	13	1,441	7.43	55	843	4.59
1957	19,605	19,605	17	799	4.16	26	819	4.71

* No record kept of actual numbers ; record of weights only.

(c) Meat and Food Inspection.*Food and Drugs Act, 1938. Section 10.**Memo 3. Meat.***(i) MEAT.**

During the period all the animals slaughtered at the Bacon Factory and at four other Slaughter Houses have been examined. Particulars of carcasses inspected and amounts condemned are shown below.

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED-1956

	Cows	Bulls	Heifers	Bullocks	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Number killed	1163	122	379	917	68	7908	8990
Number inspected	1163	122	379	917	68	7908	8990
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS							
Whole Carcasses Condemned	4	—	1	—	2	—	6
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	143	13	42	140	—	—	1103
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	12·63	10·65	11·34	15·26	2·47	—	12·47
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY							
Whole Carcasses Condemned	36	—	—	2	—	—	17
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	447	20	72	88	—	—	216
Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis	41·53	16·39	18·98	9·81	—	—	2·59

Weight of Carcasses and Organs found to be unfit for human consumption:- 1956

	Whole Carcasses and organs pounds	Part Carcasses and organs pounds	Total pounds
All diseases except Tuberculosis	2,996	12,504	15,500
Tuberculosis only	18,878	22,274	41,152
Totals	21,874	34,778	56,652

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED — 1957

	Cows	Bulls	Hei- fers	Bul- locks	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Number killed	1532	35	437	805	50	8452	8294
Number inspected	1532	35	437	805	50	8452	8294
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS							
Whole Carcases Con- demned	7	—	—	—	1	1	8
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	90	1	37	64	—	19	588
Percentage of number in- spected affected with disease other than tu- berculosis	6.33	2.85	8.46	7.95	2.0	0.23	7.18
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY							
Whole Carcases Con- demned	19	—	—	—	—	—	7
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	520	9	59	68	—	—	163
Percentage of number in- spected affected with tuberculosis	35.17	25.71	13.48	8.44	—	—	2.05

Weight of Carcases and Organs found to be unfit for human consumption—1957 :

	Whole Carcases and organs pounds	Part Carcases and organs pounds	Total pounds
All diseases except Tuberculosis	3,826	10,801	14,627
Tuberculosis only	8,462	25,064	33,526
Totals	12,288	35,865	48,153

The above figures include pigs slaughtered for private consumption of which parts were surrendered.

A store for condemned meat is provided at the Depot. This is a brick structure, adequately ventilated, flyproof, and provided with cement rendered walls, water laid on, drainage facilities, hanging rails, etc.

Memorandum 3 Meat (Methods and criterion of meat inspection) issued by the Ministry of Food adopted by the Council on the 18th December, 1952, is closely followed.

(ii) Slaughter Houses.

The decontrol of meat came into operation on the 5th July, 1954. The Council finally issued licences for four private slaughter houses, and one slaughter house attached to a bacon factory. Modifications and improvements were carried out at all these premises prior to licences being granted.

During 1956 one slaughterhouse was enlarged by the addition of a large refrigerator. During the year four slaughterhouse licences were renewed.

Slaughtering has been carried out continually since decontrol on most days of the week. From January, 1956, to December, 1957, a total of 39,152 animals were slaughtered, and 46 tons, 15 cwts., 3 quarter, 1 lb. of meat were condemned.

Considerable overtime has been worked by the Council's meat inspectors, and during 1956 205 hours on weekdays and 266 hours on Sundays, a total of 471 hours, and in 1957 218 hours on weekdays, and 267 hours on Sundays, a total of 485 hours, were worked by the inspectors. In practice an inspector has to be on duty every Sunday. Considerable quantities of meat produced in the Ramsbottom area are being exported to neighbouring areas, and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food are now making a special payment to the authority in respect of inspection of this meat.

All condemned meat is removed at the time of inspection and is dyed with "naphthalene green". It is finally disposed of to a fertiliser and animal feeding stuffs manufacturer. The butchers receive payment equivalent to the "condemned value" of all carcasses condemned as unfit for human consumption. Thirteen carcasses were affected with cysticercosis of which some part was condemned, a percentage of 0.11 of the number of cattle inspected.

(iii) Slaughtermen's Licences.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

Slaughter of Animals (Amendment) Act, 1954.

Slaughter of Animals (Pigs) Act, 1954.

Up to the 31st December, 1957, 27 persons had been licensed as slaughtermen.

(iv) Other Foods.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938. Sections 10 - 12.

In the course of visits to shops, food-stores, food preparation premises the following food stuffs were found to be unfit for human consumption.

Soup, Canned	...	...	...	...	52 lbs.
Beef, Fresh	...	...	...	...	47 lbs.
Canned Ham	...	...	...	...	113 lbs.
Tongues, Canned	...	...	...	...	18 lbs.
Pork, Canned	...	...	...	...	9 lbs.
Beef, Canned	...	...	...	...	82 lbs.
Fish, Canned	...	...	...	...	12 lbs.
Fish, Wet	...	...	...	...	2 lbs.
Fruit, Canned	...	...	...	...	182 lbs.
Fruit, Fresh	...	...	...	...	34 lbs.
Vegetables, Canned	...	...	...	...	102 lbs.
Milk, Canned	...	...	...	...	11 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Cream, Canned	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
					<hr/> 363 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. <hr/>

(v) Food and Drug Sampling.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938. Sections 68 - 70.

The provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, relating to the sampling of food and drugs for quality are carried out by the Lancashire County Council, Public Health Department, through its Sanitary Officer, Mr. J. Eckersley.

Dr. S. C. Gawne, the County Medical Officer of Health, has kindly supplied the following information.

A total of 160 samples were obtained in the Ramsbottom District during 1956 and 1957.

Ninety-two of the samples were milk, including three Channel Island milks, and 68 other foods comprising:—

2 Boric ointment	3 British wines
1 Vinegar	2 Penicillin tables, B.P.
1 Lemon cheese	2 Lard
3 Dripping	2 Camphorated oil
1 Beef Sausage	2 Flour confectionery
1 Mustard	5 Margarine
3 Pickles	2 Ammoniated tincture of quinine
3 Compound liquorice powder	3 Borax
3 Compound codeine tablets	2 Bread
1 Orange drink	2 Butter
3 Glauber's salts	1 Table Jelly
3 Tea	2 Iodine Ointment
5 Flour	2 Plum Pudding
2 Ice-cream	1 Teething Powder
2 Vitamin tablets	2 Malt Extract with Cod Liver Oil
1 Pork sausage	

All the above samples were reported by the County Analyst to be genuine with the exception of the following:—

Sample	Result of Analysis	Action Taken
Malt Extract with Cod Liver Oil	Acid Value of oil—60. No name and address of packer on label.	Packers Communicated with, suggested stock should be withdrawn from sale.
Malt Extract with Cod Liver Oil	Protein 3.7% equivalent to 3.7% in original malt extract used. Malt extract should contain not less than 4% protein.	Manufacturers communicated with.
Borax	Arsenic 27 parts per million, i.e. 23 parts per million above B.P. limit although label contained the words 'Pure Borax'.	Manufacturers communicated with.
Formal Milk	Fat 2.90%, Deficient 3.3%.	Vendor notified.
Compound liquorice powder	Sample was damp and caked.	This matter was referred to the L.A. for attention.
Flour	Contained 430 mgms. of Creta Praeparata per 100 gms. of flour. Flour should contain between 235 and 390 mgms. of Creta Praeparata per 100 gms. of flour.	No action taken
Milk	Freezing point indicated the presence of 1.5% of extraneous water.	Vendor cautioned and further samples obtained.

(d) Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951.

Section 14 of the above Act came into force in the district on the 1st April, 1952. This Section concerns the registration of hawkers of food and their premises.

No. of hawkers of fish, vegetables, etc., on register ... 3

(e) Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Under an order made by the Ministry of Health, Section 14 of the above Act came into force in the district on the 28th March, 1952. This section concerns the registration of premises used in connection with the manufacture or sale of ice cream, preparation or manufacture of sausages, or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food.

The following types of premises appear on the Department's register:—

Premises for sale of cooked meats, etc.	23
Premises for sale of fried fish	13
Premises for sale of ice-cream	58

(f) Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951.

Section 13 of the above Act came into force on the 1st April, 1952. This section requires notification to the local authority of the slaughter of animals, slaughtered otherwise than for human consumption. No notices were received during the year.

(g) Public Health (Meat) (Amendment) Regulations, 1952.

These regulations came into force on the 31st August, 1952, and extended the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924-48 to cover an additional class of animal. The slaughter of horses, mares, geldings, etc., is now controlled by these regulations.

No animals in this class were slaughtered in the district during the year.

(h) Clean Food.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938. Sections 13 and 15.

- (i) The Council has adopted a Code of Practice for shops, stalls and vehicles drawn up by a Committee consisting of the Medical Officers and Sanitary Inspectors of the seven Local Authorities in No. 12 Health Division, and the County Borough of Bury. This Code sets out in detail what is considered to be "good practice" for the various food trades in the day to day running of their businesses.
- (ii) The Council has approved a display card on clean food for distribution to all food shops. The card seeks the co-operation of the customer and trader in keeping both premises and food in a clean condition.
- (iii) A display card, in the form recommended by the Ministry of Food, requesting that dogs should not be brought into premises in which food is sold was distributed to all food shops in the district.
- (iv) The Council has adopted Bye-laws made under Section 15, Food and Drugs Act, 1938, in connection with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food, and sale of food in the open air, they came into force on 26th June, 1950.

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